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FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.

TROPICAL PRODUCTS

FTEA 2-67

July 1967

RECORD 1966 TEA CROP;

EXPORTS DECLINE

Summary

World tea production (excluding Mainland China) in 1966 rose 4.4 percent over the previous year, reaching an alltime high of 2,151 million pounds. With the exception of Ceylon and Indonesia, record crops were harvested by most of the other leading tea producing countries. As a result of expanded acreage and favorable weather, African production jumped 23 percent over 1965 output. Bumper crops in India, Japan, and the USSR helped to boost Asian production by 3 percent; only a slight gain was recorded in South America, as unfavorable growing conditions retarded the rapid growth in Argentine production.

In the past, usage has managed to keep reasonable pace with the rising trend in production, and on occasions it has even been necessary to draw upon stocks to meet consumption needs. However, inventories rose in 1966, responding to larger production and to a 6 percent fall in world exports--the lowest level since 1961 because of a sharp reduction in shipments by India and Ceylon.

Despite a successive series of record world tea crops, prices during the past decade have exhibited a marked degree of stability, but especially in India and Ceylon--which account for one-half of the world crop--rising production costs, inflation, and increased taxation have been reducing growers' earnings.

Tea prices in 1966 weakened somewhat under the weight of the record crop, the devaluation of the Indian rupee, and reduced purchasing by several Middle-East buyers and by the United Kingdom. Price declines for the higher quality teas were less than for teas of the medium and common grades; however, the large supplies of plainer types tended to depress the market as a whole. The export market for the plainer teas is being limited by rising domestic production in some traditional importing countries such as Iran, Turkey, and the USSR. If growers continue to market larger quantities of plainer-type teas than the world can absorb, further price declines can be expected.

TEA: Production by specified major producing countries, 1966 with comparisons

Continent and country	Average 1960-64	1963	1964	1965	1966 ^{1/}
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Asia:					
Ceylon	464.7	484.6	481.7	503.2	490.1
India	767.7	763.7	821.1	804.4	827.7
Indonesia	97.2	84.8	98.9	95.0	95.0
Iran	24.3	27.4	23.1	33.0	37.0
Japan	176.7	178.8	183.6	170.7	183.3
Malaysia	6.1	6.0	6.9	7.4	7.5
Pakistan	53.7	54.2	62.2	59.9	62.9
Taiwan	39.7	46.5	40.3	45.7	47.4
Turkey	17.5	22.3	22.1	31.0	32.0
USSR	92.7	101.5	100.5	102.2	125.0
Vietnam, South ..	10.6	10.4	11.9	12.0	12.0
Total	1,750.9	1,780.2	1,852.3	1,864.5	1,919.9
Africa:					
Congo, Kinshasa :	9.1	11.5	10.0	11.0	11.0
Kenya	35.8	39.9	44.6	43.7	56.0
Malawi	28.1	26.3	27.3	28.6	33.9
Mauritius	2.7	3.3	3.1	3.8	4.4
Mozambique	21.0	19.0	22.2	24.2	30.8
Rhodesia	2.7	2.7	3.2	3.0	3.0
Tanzania	9.8	11.1	10.6	12.5	15.0
Uganda	13.2	13.6	16.8	18.4	24.7
Total	122.4	127.4	137.8	145.2	178.8
South America:					
Argentina	20.7	24.0	27.5	34.0	35.9
Brazil	10.1	13.5	13.7	13.7	13.9
Peru	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.9
Total	33.1	39.9	43.7	50.5	52.7
Grand total	1,906.4	1,947.5	2,033.8	2,060.2	2,151.4

^{1/} Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

In efforts to increase consumption, the tea industry has undertaken intensive tea promotion and market development schemes in various parts of the world. The growing popularity of the convenience of instant tea--primarily in the United States--undoubtedly will place tea-drinking, especially that of iced tea, in a better competitive position with other beverages such as soft drinks, coffee, and beer.

Production and Trade

Asia: India produced a record 828-million-pound tea crop in 1966; however, exports--at 395 million pounds--continued to fall and were 10 percent under the previous year's level. The smaller exports were attributed to reduced buyer interest by the United Kingdom and the USSR, along with the difficulties surrounding the June 1966 devaluation of the rupee and the corresponding imposition of a flat export duty of Rs. 2 per kilo (U. S. 12.1 cents/lb.). The new rate made India's common teas less competitive with those of other producing countries, but placed the high quality teas in a better selling position. There was also a great deal of confusion regarding the price at which pre-devaluation contracts would be fulfilled, especially concerning rupee payment countries.

In November, the export duty was revised to an ad valorem rate based on a "slab system," which is complicated and laborious to administer. The new duty has made the common teas more competitive, but has placed the high quality teas at a greater disadvantage in the world market.

Ceylon's 1966 tea production fell nearly 3 percent from the record 1965 outturn of 503.2 million pounds. Early season prospects had indicated that production would surpass that of the year before, but striking by estate laborers, low prices, and adverse weather conditions later in the year, together resulted in a shortfall of some 13.1 million pounds.

Realizing the excess of lower quality teas on the world market, the Ceylonese Government has taken steps to discourage plantings of low grown teas by prohibiting the opening of new areas in the Matara, Galle, and Kalutara Districts. Efforts also will be made to encourage growers in these districts to diversify to other and more profitable crops.

For a trial period of six months, beginning March 1, 1967, Ceylon will permit private tea sales to the United States and Canada in efforts to bolster prices by increasing buyer competition and reducing quantities offered at local auctions. The new selling procedure is applicable only for "straight lines" and does not apply to blended teas.

Colombo auction prices averaged lower in 1966 than in the year before, with high quality teas showing the least decline. The 1966 average net prices, U. S. cents/lb. with 1965 quotations, in parentheses, were: High Grown 38.64 (40.53); Medium Grown 30.66 (34.86); and Low Grown teas 28.77 (34.44).

Because of a smaller harvest and curtailed buying by the United Kingdom, exports fell 10 percent to 441.4 million pounds--the lowest level since 1961. Despite the rather sharp fall in shipments, Ceylon still retained its position of being the world's largest tea exporter.

Africa: Reflecting rapidly expanding tea acreage and favorable weather, African production and exports in 1966 reached alltime highs of 178 million and 158 million pounds, respectively.

African growers have lower production costs and taxes than their Asian counterparts, which has made tea a remunerative cash crop. The limitation on coffee exports under the International Coffee Agreement has also given added importance for the expansion of tea cultivation as an alternative source of income.

Kenya produced a record tea crop of 56 million pounds in 1966, an increase of 28 percent over the previous year. Tea acreage has been expanding rapidly and it is planned that by 1970 about 93,000 acres will be under tea, compared with 61,200 acres in 1965.

A drought has curtailed output during the early months of 1967. Production through March has totalled only 7.9 million pounds, compared with 16.6 million during the first 3 months of 1966.

Kenya's tea exports rose sharply in 1966, totaling 49.8 million pounds, valued at \$24.4 million, against 35.1 million pounds, valued at \$17 million, in 1965. The average unit f.o.b. export value in 1966 gained slightly to 48.95 cents per pound from 48.55 cents during the year before.

Uganda's crop in 1966 increased by one-third to a record 24.7 million pounds, and export earnings rose to \$8.8 million from \$6.7 million in 1965. With the assistance of a World Bank loan, Uganda hopes to expand production to 42 million pounds by 1971. Unit f.o.b. export value rose to 45.34 cents per pound in 1966, compared with 44.78 cents during the year before.

A 20-percent increase was recorded in Tanzania's production in 1966. A production target of over 22 million pounds by 1970 is to be achieved through expanded acreage and improved cultural practices.

Malawi harvested a record tea crop of 33.9 million pounds in 1966. At the present rate of acreage expansion, the Malawi Tea Association has predicted that production will probably double by 1980.

South America: Argentina production in 1966 reached a record level of 36 million pounds, an increase of 5.6 percent over 1965. Growing conditions have been more favorable for the 1967 crop, in contrast to those of the 1966 season, characterized by insufficient rainfall and cold weather.

Exports in 1966 rose slightly to a new record level of 28.1 million pounds. The United Kingdom, Chile, and the Netherlands were the largest recipients, accounting for 86 percent of the shipments. U. S. buying totaled only 600,313 pounds.

Argentine tea consumption still remains at low levels (approximately 7.7 million pounds) because of competition from yerba mate.

Brazilian production increased slightly over the 1965 harvest of 13.7 million pounds. With the continued expansion of new plantings, production is anticipated to continue to trend upward in future years.

International Developments

The FAO Second Ad Hoc Consultation on Tea. The Second Ad Hoc Consultation on Tea was held in London, February 20-28, 1967, to consider the current situation and trends in the world tea economy, as well as the short- and long-term problems facing tea producing countries; and to make recommendations to the Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP).

The First Ad Hoc Consultation on Tea had been held May 10-17, 1965, at Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon, to consider the FAO study on the current situation and trends in the world tea economy and to decide whether the establishment of a Tea Study Group would help to remedy any problems facing the tea industry. At the conclusion of that conference, a resolution had been adopted, noting that the present outlook in the world tea economy did not justify a Tea Study Group, but that the situation and outlook should be kept under review. In addition to requesting more tea economic studies and statistical work, it had been decided to hold a Second Ad Hoc Tea Meeting in approximately 18 months.

The Agenda of the Second Ad Hoc Consultation covered tea promotion; problems facing the tea industry, including the current situation and short- and long-term outlook; the structure and organization of the market for tea; and problems of tea statistics. Supply-demand, prices and projections of future production and needs were widely discussed.

Most delegations again felt that the present outlook in the world tea economy did not justify the establishment of a Tea Study Group. At the termination of the conference, a resolution was adopted to recommend that the CCP request the Director-General of FAO to convene a Third Ad Hoc Consultation on Tea in approximately 1 year "to review the latest developments in world tea production and consumption, trends in trade and prices, studies on the market structures and possibilities for expanding consumption, and other aspects of the world tea economy."

EEC Council extends tea duty concessions. The Council of Ministers of the European Economic Community (EEC) has agreed to extend the suspension of duties on bulk tea and to retain the 5 percent ad valorem levy for tea packets of 3 kilograms or less until December 31, 1967. The concessions have been in effect since January 1, 1964 and were to run for a period of 2 years.

The Common External Tariff for tea (CXT) before the concessional arrangements had been set at 18 percent ad valorem for bulk teas and 23 percent ad valorem for packets of 3 kilograms or less.

U. S. Situation

Instant tea sales capture second place as U. S. tea consumption reaches record level in 1966. Tea sales at U. S. retail food stores during 1966 totaled a record 107.6 million pounds, a gain of 5 percent over levels for the previous year. In addition, tea usage by hotels, restaurants, and institutions was estimated to have been in excess of 25 million pounds, thus indicating that total U. S. consumption last year was in the area of 133 million pounds.

While teabags still continue to be the most popular retail item, instant tea sales (including the mixes which have sugar and flavoring added) rose to 28 million pounds and accounted for 26 percent of the 1966 sales in retail stores, compared with only about 6 percent in 1960. Instant tea sales are expected to capture at least one-third of the U. S. retail market by 1970.

Loose tea sales continued to decline in 1966, comprising only 20 percent of that year's market, compared with 35 percent in 1960 and a 48-percent share in 1955.

It is estimated that over one-half of tea consumption in U. S. homes is in the form of ice tea, and that approximately two-thirds of the hotel, restaurant, and institutional volume is consumed as ice tea.

U. S. Imports and Prices: U. S. tea imports in 1966 reached a near-record level of 133 million pounds, valued at \$57.4 million. Approximately 97 percent of the imports were black teas; green teas comprised most of the balance.

Imports from Ceylon and India--the two largest suppliers--remained virtually unchanged from their 1965 levels; however, shipments from African producers increased by over 14 percent.

The average U. S. 1966 unit import value (f.o.b. value, country of origin) of Ceylon and Indian teas declined 1.8 and 1.3 cents per pound, respectively, from the previous year's level. The unit value from all sources fell about 1 cent per pound from 1965 levels.

Imports during the first 4 months of 1967 totaled 53 million pounds, an increase of 10 percent over the 48.2 million pounds imported during the similar 1966 period.

New York wholesale prices of black teas in 1966 (Ceylon and Indian medium broken grades) averaged 48.2 cents per pound, down 4.9 cents from 1965. Prices gradually declined during 1966, hitting a low of 44.8 cents in October; however, they tended to recover by the close of the year, again, however, falling slightly in early 1967, to average 45.5 cents per pound during the first 4 months.

TEA: Imports into the United Kingdom by
country of origin, 1965-67

Origin	1965	1966	January-March	
			1966	1967
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Commonwealth:				
Ceylon	175,580	155,638	37,463	40,314
India	252,280	216,054	69,385	84,234
Kenya	25,895	40,654	10,149	7,929
Malawi	13,305	18,836	5,592	5,953
Malaysia-Singapore ...	1,981	2,392	550	363
Pakistan	4,814	5,225	3,832	2
Tanzania	7,800	10,841	2,624	2,669
Uganda	4,793	5,877	1,015	6,931
Other	2,643	2,601	758	1,223
Subtotal	489,091	458,118	131,368	149,618
Other foreign:				
Argentina	9,356	7,522	3,423	1,608
China, Mainland	7,188	3,708	1,624	824
Indonesia	9,204	5,559	1,553	565
Mozambique	13,014	18,739	3,196	6,166
Netherlands	15,004	9,605	2,534	3,061
Vietnam	4,245	4,436	1,099	135
Other	11,670	7,504	2,452	1,899
Grand total	558,772	515,191	147,249	163,876
Value U. S. \$1,000	301,064	278,362	77,244	84,781

Overseas Trade Accounts of the United Kingdom.

TTEA: Exports from specified countries
by destination, 1965-66

Destination	Ceylon		India		Japan		Kenya 2/		Uganda 2/		Tanzania 2/	
	1965	1966 1/	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Aden	6,220	5,500	84	4/	---	---	15	48	---	7	9	---
Afghanistan	---	---	8,144	14,837	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Algeria	---	---	---	4/	4,409	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Arabia, Saudi	7,182	12,400	159	172	15	64	3	---	---	---	---	---
Australia	41,427	32,500	9,526	11,645	---	---	445	363	---	257	41	---
Belgium-Luxembourg ..	136	202	183	4/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Canada	16,886	16,300	10,536	9,065	313	461	2,800	3,700	---	1,351	225	168
Chile	1,905	435	145	145	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
China, Mainland	10,127	1,762	---	4/	---	---	---	2,204	---	---	---	---
Egypt	8,155	3,100	39,632	41,493	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
France	1,650	3/ 1,159	254	4/	33	11	5	11	---	8	11	12
Germany, West	3,041	3/ 3,137	4,151	2,736	---	4	222	245	---	47	121	174
Hong Kong	1,936	3/ 2,049	4	4/	4	4	---	9	---	---	---	---
Iran	13,302	9,000	6,493	3,909	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Iraq	43,257	47,700	3,386	3,776	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ireland	5,008	3/ 3,693	14,019	10,963	---	13	1,406	1,243	---	1,422	78	265
Italy	3,261	3/ 2,684	719	4/	---	---	13	21	---	---	---	---
Japan	4,811	4,900	205	4/	---	---	26	28	---	6	10	---
Kuwait	4,708	7,700	1,184	1,367	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Libya	8,527	5,100	---	4/	269	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Netherlands	10,479	7,800	6,365	5,600	24	---	2,806	3,180	---	---	---	---
New Zealand	16,363	14,500	1,400	1,254	---	---	146	82	---	2,330	655	582
South Africa	31,094	29,700	---	4/	---	24	---	---	---	63	1	---
Sudan	1	1	7,930	14,176	---	---	1,859	2,542	---	872	65	49
Syria	4,163	7,500	---	4/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tunisia	---	---	5,300	4/	1,102	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
United Kingdom	177,965	155,000	229,713	192,336	694	75	20,864	30,851	---	11,152	7,291	11,627
United States	46,701	44,600	17,167	16,195	2,890	3,243	3,981	4,479	---	1,334	561	472
USSR	11,118	7,100	57,705	37,350	---	---	163	216	---	---	---	---
Other	15,033	15,894	15,116	28,056	709	411	331	620	---	611	2	239
Total	494,456	441,416	439,520	395,075	10,462	4,310	35,085	49,842	14,934	19,460	9,070	13,588

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Excludes trade between Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania.

3/ 11 months only.

4/ If any, included in Other.

TEA: United States imports and unit value by origin 1964-66

Origin	1964			1965			1966		
	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Dollars	Cents/ Pound	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Dollars	Cents/ Pound	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Dollars	Cents/ Pound
Asia:									
Ceylon	58,938	25,715	45.33	53,285	24,922	46.77	53,544	24,071	44.96
Hong Kong	213	193	90.77	276	198	71.68	168	139	82.76
India	25,013	13,549	54.17	21,223	11,515	54.26	20,134	10,674	53.01
Indonesia	13,988	4,633	33.12	15,735	5,231	33.24	17,595	5,853	33.26
Japan	1,899	695	36.59	2,635	704	26.72	3,425	889	25.96
Malaysia	59	31	51.92	98	50	50.98	292	131	44.81
Pakistan	14	9	65.92	14	6	44.21	107	50	46.64
Taiwan	7,145	1,769	24.76	8,431	1,885	22.35	7,757	1,868	24.08
Thailand	29	10	35.30	17	6	39.30	158	59	37.03
Vietnam, South	139	68	49.01	---	---	---	66	29	44.62
Other	42	13	30.98	6	3	53.76	---	---	---
Total	107,479	47,685	44.37	101,720	44,520	43.77	103,246	43,763	42.39
Africa:									
Cameroon	1	1	53.86	54	29	53.42	56	29	51.45
Congo, Kinshasa	348	132	37.86	639	238	37.28	1,020	389	38.19
Kenya	7,119	3,329	46.76	7,168	3,320	46.31	7,457	3,507	47.02
Mauritius	3	1	53.92	10	4	43.78	21	10	45.65
Mozambique	1,892	623	32.93	2,295	785	34.19	2,591	892	34.41
Malawi	3,244	1,306	40.26	3,330	1,313	39.42	4,066	1,660	40.83
South Africa	58	25	42.42	167	74	44.61	350	170	48.60
Tanzania	647	344	53.19	682	369	54.19	493	249	50.46
Uganda	949	521	54.89	1,150	589	51.18	1,598	714	44.70
Other	19	11	58.81	18	9	49.29	65	27	41.54
Total	14,280	6,293	44.07	15,513	6,730	43.38	17,717	7,647	43.16
Other:									
Argentina	264	72	27.29	387	99	25.64	786	204	25.95
Brazil	780	285	36.55	1,267	473	37.35	911	312	34.25
Canada	2,335	1,969	84.34	3,090	2,367	76.61	3,201	2,675	83.57
Netherlands	7,868	2,955	37.56	6,903	2,484	35.98	6,696	2,304	34.41
United Kingdom	489	423	86.53	267	312	116.86	385	416	108.05
Not specified	95	53	55.17	1,194	512	42.88	52	32	61.54
Grand total	133,590	59,735	44.71	130,341	57,497	44.11	132,994	57,353	43.12

1/ Value in country of origin, exclusive of freight and insurance costs.

TEA: Average annual London auction prices for
specified origins, 1952-66

Year	India		Ceylon	Indonesia		Kenya	Uganda		Tanzania		Malawi		Mozambique		Mauritius		Malaya		Argentina		South Vietnam	
	North	South		Cents	per lb.		Cents	per lb.	Cents	per lb.	Cents	per lb.	Cents	per lb.	Cents	per lb.	Cents	per lb.	Cents	per lb.	Cents	per lb.
1952	41.85	38.57	53.79	40.46	27.39	24.88	45.12	24.63	24.49	1/	33.53	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	
1953	50.61	48.15	56.10	45.76	46.13	47.08	49.11	46.40	42.80	45.70	47.64	45.70	42.80	45.70	47.64	45.70	47.64	45.70	47.64	45.70	47.64	
1954	74.67	72.82	74.07	68.26	70.12	71.13	68.23	64.04	68.93	68.23	72.00	84.99	68.93	68.23	72.00	84.99	72.00	84.99	84.99	84.99	84.99	
1955	74.16	62.53	75.02	53.95	52.02	59.35	64.56	52.35	45.34	64.56	63.47	50.90	45.34	64.56	63.47	50.90	63.47	50.90	63.47	50.90	63.47	
1956	71.22	59.61	77.22	42.59	49.60	49.82	54.60	43.80	39.46	54.60	59.16	51.72	39.46	54.60	59.16	51.72	59.16	51.72	59.16	51.72	59.16	
1957	65.94	52.52	67.80	44.56	48.08	50.25	51.86	43.60	41.63	51.86	52.57	46.48	41.63	51.86	52.57	46.48	52.57	46.48	52.57	46.48	52.57	
1958	68.67	53.43	68.93	46.50	54.16	51.26	55.64	45.13	43.13	55.64	54.70	55.26	43.13	55.64	54.70	55.26	54.70	55.26	54.70	55.26	54.70	
1959	67.68	51.81	70.92	42.17	54.67	49.34	54.31	41.19	40.49	54.31	56.03	54.53	40.49	54.31	56.03	54.53	56.03	54.53	56.03	54.53	56.03	
1960	68.98	55.54	69.79	48.37	59.69	55.06	55.60	46.34	44.53	55.60	56.22	44.53	44.53	55.60	56.22	44.53	56.22	44.53	56.22	44.53	56.22	
1961	65.27	54.05	64.71	46.86	58.37	54.75	57.97	47.01	45.79	57.97	54.59	56.75	45.79	57.97	54.59	56.75	54.59	56.75	54.59	56.75	54.59	
1962	70.70	51.41	65.20	34.72	62.79	54.09	58.93	40.59	36.42	58.93	51.88	55.00	36.42	58.93	51.88	55.00	51.88	55.00	51.88	55.00	51.88	
1963	64.93	50.53	61.02	32.48	56.89	51.44	53.65	40.96	35.57	53.65	51.70	48.74	35.57	53.65	51.70	48.74	51.70	48.74	51.70	48.74	51.70	
1964	63.68	53.45	62.79	30.98	59.28	51.79	55.37	39.11	37.87	55.37	50.44	48.21	37.87	55.37	50.44	48.21	50.44	48.21	50.44	48.21	50.44	
1965	60.99	52.22	59.65	1/	57.53	54.01	56.78	47.56	44.23	56.78	53.38	51.65	44.23	56.78	53.38	51.65	53.38	51.65	53.38	51.65	53.38	
1966	60.80	47.85	59.34	1/	58.82	52.73	57.24	43.03	35.16	57.24	45.34	48.01	35.16	57.24	45.34	48.01	45.34	48.01	45.34	48.01	45.34	
1967																						
1968																						
1969																						
1970																						

1/ Not available.

International Tea Committee.

TEA: Exports from specified major producing countries, 1966 with comparisons

Country	Average 1960-64	1963	1964	1965	1966 1/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Asia:					
Ceylon	439,657	455,874	455,273	494,456	441,416
China, Mainland 2/	69,800	63,000	63,000	60,000	60,000
India	461,828	492,821	464,119	439,868	395,075
Indonesia	70,903	62,026	54,279	65,000	65,000
Japan	14,908	8,122	7,546	10,426	4,310
Malaysia	4,883	4,433	4,464	4,935	5,000
Pakistan	3,846	57	711	6,399	---
South Vietnam	3,862	4,396	4,738	5,159	5,000
Taiwan	29,944	30,143	33,561	44,368	43,508
Turkey	679	---	3,395	5,719	3,384
Total	1,100,310	1,120,872	1,091,086	1,136,330	1,022,693
Africa:					
Congo, Kinshasa	8,441	12,304	7,390	9,059	9,000
Kenya 3/	28,974	32,950	36,375	35,085	49,842
Mauritius	1,540	2,175	1,725	2,434	3,021
Mozambique	19,541	18,389	19,879	23,893	29,000
Malawi	27,172	25,232	26,974	28,449	33,551
Southern Rhodesia	3/	3/	957	1,116	1,000
Tanzania 3/	8,282	8,808	9,706	9,070	13,588
Uganda 3/	10,857	12,108	13,421	14,934	19,460
Total	104,807	111,966	116,427	124,040	158,462
South America:					
Argentina	14,009	17,499	19,992	27,512	28,086
Brazil	2,839	2,887	3,878	4,645	4,700
Peru	70	99	89	192	243
Total	16,918	20,485	23,959	32,349	33,029
Grand total	1,222,035	1,253,323	1,231,472	1,292,719	1,214,184
1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated. 3/ Excludes trade between Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania. 4/ Included with Malawi.					

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

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BLACK TEA: New York wholesale prices per pound, by months 1/

Month	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	<u>cents</u>	<u>cents</u>	<u>cents</u>	<u>cents</u>	<u>cents</u>
January	53.7	51.2	50.9	53.1	46.2
February	55.1	52.7	53.0	51.8	45.9
March	54.2	52.9	52.6	51.0	44.7
April	53.3	52.3	53.1	49.7	45.0
May	54.5	50.7	51.7	48.8	
June	53.0	50.8	52.7	47.8	
July	53.0	51.1	54.2	48.0	
August	53.2	51.3	54.4	46.8	
September	52.3	52.8	54.3	45.6	
October	52.4	52.9	53.6	44.8	
November	51.9	52.0	52.9	45.7	
December	51.3	50.9	53.3	45.4	
Annual Average	53.2	51.8	53.1	48.2	

1/ Ceylon and Indian teas, medium broken grades.